

SENATOR FORAKER ISSUES STATEMENT

(Continued from page eight.)

sentiment of the people of Ohio in a resolution asking the senators to support the rate bill.

"Senator Foraker declined to follow this resolution.

"When the issue is whether he shall be returned, it must be determined if this is to be a representative form of government, not by the question whether he has followed his conscience, but by the question whether he really represents the principles that his constituents desire supported and put into practice.

"This quotation shows that the grounds of Mr. Taft's opposition to the bill were two-fold: the rate bill and the Brownsville matter.

"As to the rate bill, Mr. Taft says of me, in his letter enumerating the reasons why he could not accept an endorsement for the presidency if coupled with an endorsement of me for senator: 'He has opposed the vital policies and principles of the administration' and adds as another reason that I would not vote for the rate, although requested to do so by the Ohio legislature.

WHAT MR. TAFT KNEW.

"Mr. Taft knew I had never opposed the policy of supervising and regulating the railroad and interstate carriers. He knew that my opposition to the rate bill was not because it was opposed to the policy of regulation and supervision, but only to some few methods proposed by that measure.

"For instance, he knew that my objection was confined to certain clauses, among them the rule making clause and the commodities clause.

"This bill contained some provision on account of which I disliked to vote against it and so stated in the senate, but it contained others that seemed to me so vicious that I could not doubt that it would bring upon us not only panic, idleness, suffering and distress, but still other evils that did not then seem to be generally foreseen.

"Entertaining this view of the measure, I studied the bill with very great care and felt when I had reached my conclusions that it was my duty to my constituents and the whole country to disregard the instructions of the Ohio legislature, most of the body of which had probably studied the question involved but very little, if at all.

A SENATOR'S DUTY.

"I do not agree with Judge Taft that a senator should be controlled by the legislature of his own state against his intelligence, his conscience and his judgment, about a great public question of far-reaching consequence. I think a senator who would thus yield to public clamor against his intelligence and his judgment would be unfit to represent a great commonwealth in this Congress of the United States.

"Having such views I felt that it was my duty to present them to the senate and not be coerced into a surplusage vote.

"I need not repeat the arguments I have so often made to show that turning control of the rate making power over to a commission was calculated to, and has, impaired confidence in railroad securities to such an extent as to stop railroad construction and do immense injury to all kinds of business, from which it will require us a long time to recover.

VINDICATED ON ONE CLAUSE.

"Already the commodities clause has been declared unconstitutional by one of the most respectable courts in the country. It is now a common knowledge that it will be an absolute disaster to the whole country if the supreme court should reverse this decision.

"There were other objections to the rate bill that are now making themselves painfully felt. The announcement was recently made that because of abolition of low through rates for our foreign commerce, our transcontinental lines have practically abandoned competition for oriental

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E. Wolfe DeWitt, of Reed and Twenty-third streets, Erie, Pa., the wife of the pastor of the Second Baptist church, suffered with anemia for two or three years before she heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and was cured by their use. She says:

"When a girl and at the period when I was growing fast, I was in an anemic condition and suffered terribly. I was weak, without ambition and the least exertion tired me. I suffered from fainting spells, severe headaches, nervousness, and I was almost blind. I was almost blind, and my ears were so transparent you could almost see through them. I had no appetite and often became so weak I had to leave school, and I would be faint at times, and the suffocating spells, the doctor said were due to a nervous affection of the heart.

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trade, and that all ships flying the American flag in the Pacific are going out of commission. From the same cause, ruin on shipments of grain for export have been advanced from Buffalo to all northeastern Atlantic ports from 3 to 3 1/2 cents, and as a result it was announced two or three weeks ago that for the month previous more grain had been exported from Montana than from all the ports of the United States. Other things might be noted, but that is unnecessary for present purposes.

POICIES OF ADMINISTRATION.

"Without disparaging genuine morality, it can be truthfully said that less imaginary and professional 'rightness' of action and 'moral awakening' and more common sense in the policies of the administration would have been better for the country and would have caused less of the opposition of which Mr. Taft's letter complains.

"At any rate, in the presence of the difficulty of the commodities clause and the confusion and consequences resulting in the enforcement of the rate law as to foreign commerce, I do not think I need make any apology for voting against the rate bill, certainly I do not think it was an offense of such a heinous character that I should be read out of the party on account of it. As Judge Taft's letter practically proposed the repeal of the commodities clause, I have in mind not the stopping indefinitely of adequate railroad legislation at any time when it is so badly

needed, nor losses amounting to billions of dollars which have been sustained on account of the decrease in value of all kinds of securities, but the emptying of the treasury and suffering families of unemployed workers among the humbler classes of people to be found by the thousands in every section of the Union.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR PANIC.

"Responsibility for such conditions is serious. It is the first time we have had anything like it under a Republican administration. Who caused all this? Not Providence. He has been generous to the fullest prospect, and yet it does not come. A million of our people have been kicked overboard. We know that the policies of the Republican party filled them. Whose policies emptied them? I am at least thankful, profoundly so, that no one has ever, in the history of our bitterest enemy—that any dinner pail has ever been emptied or that any wage worker has ever lost a day's wages by reason of any act or speech or vote of mine.

"It was because I thought I foresaw all these disasters that I would not stand by the measures proposed to shoulder with the Democratic senators to vote in support of policies that they rightfully, as I thought, claimed as their own.

RAPS AT JUDGE TAFT.

"But what manner of man is Judge Taft, you may have known him for a great many years, and I thought intimately, and yet at times I feel as though I did not know him at all. Judge Taft, when he wrote his letter to the president, was so devoted to the trust smashing policies of the administration that he could not be expected to be made president, if as a part of the same policy he was to be honored with a re-election to the senate because of my opposition to special features of 'my policies,' and now since the measure of the company matter, there is manifested the most unusual indignation. Apparently, every man who has any relation to the company is to be driven out of public life. If so, I shall probably have a great deal of company.

"Only one month ago, when Mr. Taft visited the city of Toledo, he was the guest of C. T. Lewis, of the law firm of Doyle & Lewis, who have been the attorneys of the Standard Oil Company since its formation in rank in that relation, to Virgil P. Kline, and when Mr. Taft had occasion to pass back and forth between Middle Bass and where I had the pleasure of meeting him, he traveled on the yacht of Mr. Richardson, a prominent magnate of the glass trust, and while in Toledo, he was, at least the papers so announced, when traveling from Hot Springs to Toledo, on his way to Middle Bass, yet never having been in the private car of one of the officers of the road, for which Mr. Doyle and Mr. Lewis are attorneys. What a series of absurdities, crimes! There did not seem to be any such righteous dislike on these Standard Oil and other trust representatives, ranking in the bosom of the Standard Oil Company, to which I refer. On the contrary, he acted like a good, square, sensible, honest-minded man, who really enjoyed the entertainment he was receiving, and who recognized, as the late Senator Hanna was accustomed to say, 'good trusts as well as bad ones,' and even decent people in the employment of the Standard Oil company as well as other people, and all that is to his credit.

CALL OF JUDGE DOYLE.

"It is also to his credit that when, three years ago, the president had occasion to appoint a United States district judge for the Northern district of Ohio, Mr. Taft, knowing the abilities and character of John H. Doyle, of this Standard Oil firm of Doyle & Lewis, did not hesitate to recommend him to the president for appointment to that judgeship.

"The Standard Oil relation of Judge Doyle has been well known to Judge Taft, and did not prevent him from recognizing his high character and general fitness for such a sacred trust, and I happen to know as a district judge, that the president on the recommendation of Judge Taft was intending to appoint Judge Doyle, and would have done so except for reasons which do not reflect upon Judge Doyle. He finally appointed Judge Robert W. Taylor.

BROWNVILLE MATTER.

"As to the Brownsville matter, Mr. Taft says, speaking of me: 'He has enlarged upon and magnified an unimportant and incidental matter to embarrass the administration, using in this without scruple a blind race prejudice to accomplish his main purpose.'

"I have no way of proving what was in my mind except by referring to the record. Any one who reads that will find a sentence or a word to justify any such statement as Mr. Taft makes.

"In view of Judge Taft's statement I trust I may be allowed to repeat what I have said a number of times, that in this whole matter I had no revenge to seek or special end to serve, but was anxious to see that common justice was done to the representative of a noble and loyal race, everyone of whom is by nature a Republican. The colored voters are known to be more or less displeased with the action of the Republican party in not passing some relief measure for those soldiers, and many of them have signified a purpose to vote against Judge Taft because of his official relation to the matter. Much work has been done to overcome this trouble and to induce the colored Republican voters of the country to stand by the party with which they have always affiliated. And now comes the president and publishes Judge Taft's letter containing his unfortunate reference to this unfortunate case.

COLORED RACE'S GRIEVANCE.

"What does he mean? Does he imagine that the president is unable to see that he is rubbing salt in the wound? Should he have brought a plaster? Does he imagine, or can anybody suppose that the Republican colored voters of this country would be brought to the support of Judge Taft by parading in these closing days of the campaign Judge Taft's belittling of their chief grievances by mentioning it as an 'unimportant matter,' which has been enlarged upon and magnified, using in this without scruple a bad race prejudice, and then adding the charge that all this is done to 'embarrass the administration' of President Roosevelt? Can it be possible that the president wants to defeat Judge Taft? That cannot be and yet he could hardly do any other one thing better calculated to lose him votes, for no self-respecting negro reading what Judge Taft says in his letter and that all the things he has gone before, can vote for him without feeling that he is making a greater sacrifice than most men, white or black, are willing to make. In any event, the president's action and comments are a wrong toward the Republican party for they amount to a charge against the party at a critical hour of the campaign of any unworthy purpose, in connection with a matter that every colored man who has any pride of race holds of highest value and in deepest appreciation. Judge Taft says in his letter is the equivalent of an as-

sertion that the colored people of the country who have been grieved by what was done in the Brownsville matter have simply been hoodwinked by designing selfishness. This is a base enough charge, but the resident makes it worse when he says:

"The entire agitation over Brownsville was in large part not a genuine sympathy of the colored men at all, but merely one phase of the effort by the representative of certain law-defying corporations to bring discredit upon the administration, because it was seeking to cut out the evils connected not only with the corrupt use of wealth, but especially with the corrupt alliance between certain business men of large fortunes and certain politicians of great office."

"In other words, the Brownsville proceeding was not only all Judge Taft said it was, but in addition to being designing and selfish, it was prompted by the representatives of law-defying corporations to bring discredit upon the administration of its policy with respect to them."

WORSE THAN PRESIDENT'S CLAIM.

"This is worse than the president's claim that the past last October was precipitated by a lot of rich men in Wall street who wanted to bankrupt themselves and the whole country that they might discredit him and worse even than the story that these same men raised a fund of \$5,000,000 dollars with which to prevent him from naming his chosen successor. I happen to know better than anybody else can know, that there is not the slightest ground for such a charge. It is the invention of pure and simple, and justified by the frequency with which the president is bringing the matter to the front, born of that disquiet which comes to the conscience when there is consciousness of having done a great wrong.

"Except only the Brownsville matter, the rate bill and joint steeplechase, I voted for all the measures the president enumerated among the achievements of his administration and some of them I was in charge of on the floor of the senate when they were passed.

"I have said enough, I hope, to justify my course both as to the rate bill and as to the Brownsville case, and I do not need to justify my course with respect to joint steeplechase, except only to point to the national Republican platform which states that Taft stands, one plank of which declares in favor of the separate steeplechase for New Mexico and Arizona.

PARTY AND FAMILY.

"If in making this defense I have said anything that will work the slightest injury to the Republican party I shall regret it, but I shall always feel that those who have no consideration for me, my family or good name, but who would gladly rejoice if they could accomplish the ruin of the party, have attempted, and are not entitled to any consideration at my hands, and that my duty to the party should be subordinating to duty to family and the good name I have striven to make, that I may leave it to them as their heritage, more precious in their estimation than anything else within my power to give them."

ALASKA A WIRELESS STATION.

Mare Island Navy Yard, Cal., Sept. 26.—Word has been received here that the wireless telegraph expedition sent from the navy yard a month ago to establish a new station in Alaska, has determined on White Shed Point, seven miles from Cordova, as the site. The expedition, which was sent to establish a station in the vicinity of Valdez, but the atmospheric conditions there are such that White Shed Point was considered a more desirable place. The expedition is now completing the chain of wireless stations establishing communication from Point Loma in southern California to the extreme north.

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It does not matter how beautiful a woman may be, if she is afflicted with bad breath, she will be shunned and plied by men and even women will studiously avoid her.

If any woman doubts this statement, let her make a point of asking a friend in whom she may confide, a man friend or relative, if he be honest he will tell her that foul breath from the mouth of a woman will drive men from her more rapidly than any other personal affliction.

Foul breath arises in man disgust and where this quality is brought into play no amount of self-denial or reason can overcome the natural repugnance which comes to man when he is in company with such a woman.

What is true of bad breath in woman is not true in so great a degree in men. Women are looked upon as the incarnation of sweetness, breeding, virtue and refinement. Foul breath will sicken a man so that he cannot feel for such a woman a companion-ship necessary to make him desire to be in her company.

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Whitney's History of Utah at Half Price.

The Deseret News takes pleasure in announcing that it has secured the sole rights to the HISTORY OF UTAH, by Orson F. Whitney, originally published by the George Q. Cannon & Sons Co.

This work, which was begun in 1890, and printed in three large volumes (the fourth volume issued being biographical, and not a part of the direct history of Utah), is one of the largest and most exhaustive histories ever compiled of any western state. The three volumes bring the history of the state from the foundation down to the year 1890, at the time of the issuance of the manifesto, and includes the history of the Church from its organization in New York. The first ten chapters are devoted to this subject.

In the three volumes are included 235 full page steel plates, mostly portraits of leading figures in the history of the State, originally obtained at a cost of many thousands dollars. The volumes each contain approximately 800 pages, a total of 2,351 pages in the three. The binding is quarto size, full morocco with gilt edges, no other style of binding being issued.

The three volumes were originally sold at \$30.00, and several thousand sets were placed throughout the state at that figure. The "News" having obtained the unsold copies of the edition, will place them on the market at the coming October Conference and sell to the first comers at HALF THE ORIGINAL PRICE, OR \$15.00 FOR THE THREE VOLUMES. No single volumes will be sold. Without doubt many libraries throughout the country will avail themselves of this rare opportunity, and Utah people who desire to add this work to their libraries are urged to call at the Deseret News book store and inspect the work during Conference.

The low price at which this rare work is offered will undoubtedly exhaust the edition in a short time. The work will then be out of print, so that every book-lover should avail himself of this last chance.

The original subscribers, who already have the first three volumes of the History of Utah are entitled to the fourth volume (containing individual biographies) free, by addressing George Q. Cannon & Sons Association.

The "News" has no interest in the fourth volume, the work being complete as above stated, in the three volumes, now offered at \$15.00.

SALE!

Of Unclaimed Express Goods, Packages, Trunks, Boxes, Bundles, Valises, Etc., Etc., at Salt Lake City, Utah, October 3rd, 1908.

The Pacific Express Company

Superintendent's Office, Rocky Mountain Division, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 29th, 1908.

To Whom It May Concern: Notice is hereby given that property addressed as per list below, remaining on hand unclaimed or otherwise in the office of the Pacific Express Co., at various points in the States of Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Wyoming, Washington, and California, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder at the office of the company in Salt Lake City, Utah, on Saturday, Oct. 3, 1908, unless same is called for and charges and costs paid before said date. Sale to begin at 2 o'clock a. m., and continue from day to day till sold.

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